

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4027

七月初九

年牛庚

HONGKONG SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1870.

六月

一月十英

港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$4,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. B. LEHMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HON. R. ROWATT, Esq.

George F. Head, Esq.

Thomas P. Keay, Esq.

John C. L. Smith, Esq.

A. J. Scott, Esq.

Managers.

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.

Chinam—John C. L. Smith, Esq.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London—Henry and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts.

On Current, remittance on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits.

For 3 months 3 per cent per annum.

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The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.
NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870, is now ready for delivery.

An already bound-up of the Directory is published in Two Volumes, Complete at 25, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at 13.

Copies may be obtained at the Daily Press Office, and of the following Agents—

Moore, Drown & Co., Smith, Winton, Nicholl & Co., Amy, Hinde & Co., Fowle, Lane, Crawford & Co., Shanghai, Kelly & Co., do., Wachter, Gross & Co., Japan.

Mr. L. P. Fisher, Merchant's Exchange, San Francisco.

MARRIAGE.

At Musselburgh, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes, Mr. James, youngest daughter of the late John Trotter, Edinburgh. No cards.

The delivery of the "Daily Press" from this office commenced on Friday morning at 10:30, and the last number left the office at 10:45.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 1st, 1870.

In another column will be found an extract from the London "Daily News" of the 16th August, upon the rejection of the China Convention, which is well worthy of careful perusal as illustrating the views which have influenced the Government with regard to this question. The peculiar position at present occupied by the above paper renders its communications with reference to a number of this description of particular importance at the present time. It will be recollect that some time ago the "Daily News" incorporated with itself, the "Morning Star," a paper which there is no doubt was Mr. Bright's organ—not only by inspiration, but by property rights, or rather by proprietary wrongs, for it is pretty well known that calls and not dividends were the commercial result of that paper's journalism. The reader further recollects that Mr. Bright, obtaining office, to found his fellow-proprietors of the "Star," the Odgers, Boulton, Potters and Bradshaws, a bit of a nuisance, and his game being played, hurried in their favor, which simply meant closing up, and the paper was accordingly stopped. There must have been a quarrel, for certain it is that just prior to the collapse of Mr. Bright transferred his influence with marked devotion to the "Daily News," which paper has since become the ubiquitous, though hardly the authorized and acknowledged organ of the Ministry. It can neither be denied nor doubted however that on all subjects connected with the movements of the cabinet the "Daily News" has invariably announced correct information, though it may have been a very little in advance of its contemporaries.

Such being the case, the statements of the "Daily News" in regard to ministerial affairs are entitled to much respect, and indeed can only be impugned as being too deeply impersonated with the Boulton ring. An article given elsewhere, when viewed in the light we place it, merits serious reflection, for it appears therefrom that Lord Clarendon, after all, intended to ratify the Alcock revision, or rather reversion, of the Tientsin Treaty, and that Lord Granville was influenced to refuse ratification because of the late Tientsin Massacre. The probability is that Bright's organ on the cabinet was strong enough to force Lord Clarendon, against his better judgment, to ratify the revision, but that the Tientsin Massacre opened Lord Granville's eyes to the fact that he was dealing with a Government utterly powerless to carry out its engagements, and that negotiating with it under existing circumstances would be liable to involve us in complication with the Government of France, which must deal with China sternly. This view of the subject is confirmed by the consideration that Lord Granville formerly dealt in a very different way with the Chinese, and was too well informed to be completely led away by the representations of the Boulton ring. Mission, unless strong pressure was brought to bear upon him from other quarters. It is also interesting to bear in mind, in regard to this point, that the "instructions" upon which Sir R. Accor had so much stress when addressing the deputation in Hongkong, came from the Board of Trade, and not what would be imagined, from the Foreign Office, who merely acted as the medium through which they were forwarded. It is not very surprising that the Home Government should have gone astray on the question, when they this deliberately ignored its serious political bearing, and endeavoured to bring the Treaty revision down to a mere trading level. No doubt trading interests were those mostly to be considered, but there were other matters of grave importance to be taken into account, such as the Board of Trade could not properly understand. Nothing, however, is more striking than the obstinate manner in which the Government at home shut their eyes to the enormous interests which they had at stake in the present trading point of view. This they seem to be dimly perceiving, and as the Tientsin affair will probably open their eyes to the mistakes they have made in policy, it is to be hoped that we may at last see some improvement upon the method of treating Chinese questions which has been in vogue for the last five years.

A BELIEF in the advantages of public criticism is one of the standard parts of an Englishman's character, and this belief is fortunately kept alive wherever the Anglo-Saxon race settles down. In America, and in the generality of British Colonies, there is scarcely a man to be found who does not swear by the liberty of the Press; but it cannot be denied also that there are places where a portion of the Community is strongly averse to any criticism that is likely to be productive of practical results. In this respect, Hongkong enjoys an enviable notoriety. While the public at large recognises the necessity of the full and free discussion of public matters, the officials, as a rule, regard newspapers as their natural enemies. General remarks may be tolerated; but the idea that a newspaper should presume to express opinions upon the acts of individual officials is considered utterly

contrary to all reason. And yet it is in such places as Hongkong that the sanitary check of public opinion is more than anywhere needed. Blunder of the most serious nature would soon become the rule instead of the exception with those occupying public positions, in small out-of-the-way Colonies, were not kept in order by fear of the exposure which from time to time it is the duty of the public journals to make. All this is admitted by Hongkong's inhabitants without the slightest hesitation; but it is really allowed only in somewhat the way as a good Churchman admits to the proposition that whoever does not believe in the Catholic faith will be damned. If opportunity offers to prove the truth of official feeling in regard to public criticism, the true sentiment entertained will very likely be manifested in a way to cause astonishment to some and regret to others. The sum total of the notion entertained by almost every official in Hongkong is simply and plainly that all criticism is admissible which does not lead to call active attention to abuses, which were they not dragged to light, would escape the notice of the public; while the truth is that almost all criticism may be considered useless, which does not tend to this result. However, it is to give this judicial bent to newspaper comment is not very difficult to prove. What, for instance, would have been the result of the Special Fund scheme, had it not been unflinchingly exposed in the columns of the public journals? Sir Richard MacDonnell's misdecretions would have passed muster, and instead of the Colonial Office putting him up sharp, for the adoption of an unwaranted line of action, the public finances of Hongkong would have been allowed to get into hopeless confusion, and Sir Escott may have been praised and perhaps promoted for having brought them to this condition. Of course in this case, the only people who would have suffered would have been the Community of Hongkong, and this, in a paper which there is no doubt was Mr. Bright's organ—not only by inspiration, but by property rights, or rather by proprietary wrongs, for it is pretty well known that calls and not dividends were the commercial result of that paper's journalism. The reader further recollects that Mr. Bright, obtaining office, to found his fellow-proprietors of the "Star," the Odgers, Boulton, Potters and Bradshaws, a bit of a nuisance, and his game being played, hurried in their favor, which simply meant closing up, and the paper was accordingly stopped. There must have been a quarrel, for certain it is that just prior to the collapse of Mr. Bright transferred his influence with marked devotion to the "Daily News," which paper has since become the ubiquitous, though hardly the authorized and acknowledged organ of the Ministry. It can neither be denied nor doubted however that on all subjects connected with the movements of the cabinet the "Daily News" has invariably announced correct information, though it may have been a very little in advance of its contemporaries.

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The afternoon service in Union Church will be held during the winter months, commencing from tomorrow, at 4 o'clock.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

British India House, Esq., Secretary.

ROBERT DURING THE TYPHOON.

It appears from the evidence taken before the Junior Police Magistrate of the 20th and 21st that the British India House, Esq., had the authority of keeping up a newspaper for advertising business during a gale of wind. During the typhoon of the 18th instant, His Excellency managed to find a fitting opportunity to send a memorandum or paper to the manager of the British India House, Esq., which was a newspaper of a religious character, which was then being printed on board the Ammanite Gun-boat "Davy" when the ship was in collision with the British steamship "Jelava," which was being hauled on board the ship by the Ammanite gun-boat. The Ammanite gun-boat was then being hauled on board the British India House, Esq., which was then being printed on board the Ammanite gun-boat.

Mr. Studd, of Messrs. Rawlin, Medlin & Co., stated the results of his survey. He did not recollect the state of the various items previously mentioned.

The had evidence in which he found them on the 3rd August.

Mr. Jeeland then said that he should admit the items amounting respectively to 30 cents, \$1.00 (one pound) and \$3.50. A to

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Intimations.

READER!

THIS PAGE IS FOR YOU.

WHO suffer with the pangs of Rheumatism or Gout, both springing from the same root, and both curable by the same medicine, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, thus purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Covered with the eruptions and sores caused by scrofulous blood, there is a remedy that never fails, thus purges out the foul matter from the whole body—it is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Who have so long been suffering with the burning, aching pains of Cancer, destroying your peace and comfort in life, and filling you with gloomy forebodings of the future—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Allied with Tumor, enlarging day by day before your eyes, and every day seeming to bring the end nearer and nearer, do not delay—use at once and truly BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

On whom pangs the foul and vitiated humors, have produced those awful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

On whom pangs the foul and vitiated humors, have produced those awful-looking ulcerous sores, that are slowly but surely draining away your life—use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

Whose knee are enlarged and deformed with White Swelling, there is still hope; do not delay, plan with the amputating knife soon he requires—Save your limbs, use BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

YES, FOR YOU.

In all of the above diseases, use BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS in conjunction with the SARSAPARILLA—the cure will thus be greatly hastened.

LET US REASON TOGETHER!

Why are you sick? There must be a cause. Nature never intended that we should be, as many do, nearly one-half of our lives in bodily pain. Thus it becomes evident that you have, in some way, broken Nature's laws. Your Nervous-headache, your Nervous-headache, your Silicous-headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side, and up under the Shoulder-blades—your Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, and Heartburn—your Costiveness, Piles, Sickness at the Stomach—the Pimples, Roughness, and Blisters, on your face, neck, and arms—all these, and many other troubles and feelings of illness, are simply evidences of the fact that you have broken the laws on which Nature bases the bodily ease, comfort, and strength of the human family; and the chances are as a hundred, to one, that unless your system gets promptly rid of your trouble will go on increasing and gradually getting worse, until it is beyond human help. The point of great importance, then, is to obtain the proper remedy—something that will cure safely, and, not by violent action or corroding influence, jeopardize the health it is intended to restore. There is such a medicine—perfectly safe for the weakest and most delicate, yet powerful enough for the strongest—searching out every atom of diseased or depraved matter, and expelling or neutralizing it—giving wonderful tone and strength to the stomach, vigor to the liver, and regularity to the bowels—use we say that this medicine is.

BRISTOL'S

VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS! strongly anti-bilious, powerfully tonic, and the best of all remedies. They are the result of long years of careful and laborious study; and in saying they are the best of all purgatives, we only repeat what is generally conceded.

A USEFUL PERFUME.

The expensive liquid odors, which are sold in small vials as perfumes for the handkerchief, are of no particular use or benefit to those who use them. It is not claimed that they exercise any beneficial influence upon the health, nor that they can in any way mitigate or relieve the nervous troubles with which so many ladies are afflicted; in fact their use is of no benefit whatever.

How different it is with health-giving and delightful floral perfume!

MURRAY & LANNAN'S

FLORIDA WATER! It is one of the surest and speediest of cures for every form of nervousness. It relieves headache when other applications completely fail. It reinvigorates the fatigued and overtaxed body. It imparts force and buoyancy to the mental powers. It clears the complexion of all pimples, impurities, and roughness, and to the faint and ill-exhausted invalid it lends strength, and gives ease and comfort, and, withal it is

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF

PERFUMES. The sense of smell never tires of it. Its freshness and exquisite fragrance when once enjoyed becomes ever after a positive necessity.

It is this wonderful combination of the medicinal with the agreeable, that has made MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER so widely celebrated, and so highly prized. In many warm climates, four to six bottles of it are mixed with the water of each bath, which so invigorates, recuperates, and strengthens the system, that the curative effect of climate are thrown off.

It is not alone in the richness or delicacy of its fragrance, that MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER equals, and even surpasses, the most expensive, of the French and English perfumes, but also in its healing power. The handkerchief sprinkled with it, is perfect for women, or until it is washed; and, unlike the English and French extracts, this does not deteriorate its fragrance, but rather serves to refine or sweetening it exquisitely.

AS A CLOTHETIC, it is unequalled, imparting softness, clearness, smoothness, and whiteness to the face, neck, arms, and hands; but as there are counterfeits, it is necessary always to use the FLORIDA WATER prepared by M. MURRAY & KEMP, NEW YORK, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

1513 17th August, 1870.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 165 Hongkong, 7th February, 1870.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 173 Hongkong, 1st March, 1870.

YANG-TZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association has assumed Thirty per cent. on its yearly gross, divided pro rata to the most premium contributed.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 170 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

SATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.

of 162 Hongkong, 1st April, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

W.M. and Co. and this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD.

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 do. do.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIIM & CO., Agents.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, of 166 Hongkong, 7th April, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1 do. do.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do. do.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

EDWARD NORTON, Agent of the Queen Insurance Company, of 241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, PART OF THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON, of 241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STEERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire and Marine Risks at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON, of 241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES at the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., of 170 Hongkong, 25th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & CO., of 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

THE LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.

EDWARD NORTON, of 241 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1870.

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